

THE ROLE AND STRATEGY OF MIDWIFE INDEPENDENT PRACTICE (TPMB) IN ANTICIPATION OF VIRUS TRANSMISSION

Rahmadyanti¹, Bintang Petralina^{2*}

¹Abdi Nusantara College of Health Sciences, Jakarta

²Binawan University, Jakarta

*Korespondensi email bpetralina@gmail.com

ABSTRAK : PERAN DAN STRATEGI PRAKTIK MANDIRI BIDAN (TPMB) DALAM ANTISIPASI PENULARAN VIRUS

Latar Belakang: Penyebaran Covid-19 varian omicron sangat cepat dan kasus bertambah banyak dan membuat masyarakat mengalami kondisi *hard stupidity*, masyarakat lelah dan jenuh sehingga memicu lonjakan kembali kasus Covid-19. Tempat Praktik Mandiri Bidan (TPMB) merupakan salah satu fasilitas kesehatan tempat masyarakat mendapatkan layanan kesehatan ibu dan anak. Berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2018, Pelayanan ANC oleh bidan sebesar 82.4% dan 41% diantaranya di TPMB 80% ke tempat praktik mandiri bidan. Pertolongan Persalinan oleh bidan sebesar 62,7% dan 29% diantaranya ditolong di TPMB serta pelayanan keluarga berencana 76,5% dilakukan oleh bidan dan 54,6% diantaranya dilakukan di TPMB. Hal ini menjadikan Bidan menjadi salah satu garda terdepan dalam upaya memutuskan rantai penularan covid-19. Bidan delima merupakan ikon tempat praktik mandiri bidan yang mengedepankan mutu layanan kebidanan

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan, peran dan strategi Tempat Praktik Mandiri Bidan (TPMB) dalam antisipasi penularan virus omicron di wilayah kerja Jakarta Timur tahun 2022.

Metode: Pendekatan kuantitatif menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional* dengan teknik *purposive sampling* pada 100 sampel TPMB di wilayah kerja Jakarta Timur Tahun 2022 yang dilakukan pada Februari – April 2022 dengan kuesioner menggunakan analisis analitik.

Hasil: Mayoritas TPMB anggota Bidan Delima (51%), berpengetahuan baik (57%), berperan baik (58%) dan memiliki strategi yang baik (54%). Pengetahuan, peran dan strategi dalam mengantisipasi penularan virus omicron tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$) dengan status keanggotaan TPMB sebagai bidan delima di wilayah kerja Jakarta Timur tahun 2022.

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan, peran dan strategi bidan dalam mengantisipasi penularan virus omicron tidak berhubungan dengan status keanggotaan sebagai bidan delima.

Saran: Dalam menjalankan peran sebagai bidan delima di fasilitas pelayanan Tempat Praktik Bidan Mandiri harus menerapkan 3M, 3T, dan vaksinasi dengan baik, transparan dan terbuka kepada masyarakat dengan komunikasi yang baik, tetap menggunakan masker, dan mencuci tangan.

Kata Kunci: Bidan Delima, Omicron, Peran, Strategi, Tempat Praktik Mandiri Bidan

ABSTRACT

Background: The spread of the Covid-19 variant of the omicron was very fast and the number of cases increased and caused the community to experience a hard condition, the community was tired and bored so that it triggered a spike in Covid-19 cases again. The Midwife Independent Practice Center (TPMB) is one of the health facilities where the community gets maternal and child health services. Based on the 2018 Riskesdas data, ANC services by midwives amounted to 82.4% and 41% of them at TPMB 80% to the midwife's independent practice. Childbirth assistance by midwives amounted to 62.7% and 29% of them were assisted at TPMB and 76.5% of family planning services were provided by midwives and 54.6% of them were provided at TPMB. This makes midwives one of the front guards in efforts to break the chain of transmission of covid-19. Delima midwives are icons of midwifery independent practices that prioritizes the quality of midwifery services.

Purpose : Knowing the differences in knowledge, roles and strategies for the Midwife Independent Practice Center (TPMB) in anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus in the East Jakarta work area in 2022.

Method: The quantitative approach uses a *cross-sectional* research design with a *purposive sampling* technique on 100 TPMB samples in the East Jakarta working area in 2022 which was conducted in February – April 2022 with a questionnaire using analytical analysis.

Results: The majority of TPMB members of Delima Midwives (51%), have good knowledge (57%), have a good role (58%) and have a good strategy (54%). Knowledge, role and strategy in anticipating transmission of the omicron virus do not have a meaningful relationship (P -value >0.05) with TPMB membership status as a delima midwife in the East Jakarta working area in 2022.

Conclusion: Midwives' knowledge, roles and strategies in anticipating transmission of the omicron virus are not related to membership status as a delima midwife.

Suggestion: In carrying out the role as a delima midwife in a service facility where the Independent Midwife Practice must apply 3M, 3T, and vaccination properly, be transparent and open to the public with good communication, continue to use masks, and wash hands.

Keywords: Delima Midwife, Omicron, Role, Strategy, Midwife Independent Practice Place

INTRODUCTION

Two years passed after COVID-19 was identified as a new type of disease in Wuhan City, China on January 7, 2020 (Kemenkes RI, 2020). The rapid spread of the Omicron variant of Covid-19, active cases of Covid-19 continue to grow. Still according to data from the Covid-19 Task Force, there were an additional 40,489 new cases of Covid-19 on Friday (11/2). This brings the total to 4,708,043 positive cases of Corona (Hidayat, 2022). The positivity rate or the percentage of positive cases in the last week in Jakarta was 2.0 percent, while the percentage of positive cases in total was 11.0 percent (Mashabi, 2022). Active cases of Omicron in DKI Jakarta increased significantly. Based on the instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2022 concerning PPKM Level 3, 2, 1, DKI Jakarta was again declared to have a level 2 status (Saputro, 2022). Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin revealed that the pattern of spreading the Omicron variant began in Jakarta. seeing the pattern of spread, his party asked the local government to increase the COVID-19 vaccination program, especially for the elderly in the midst of the increasing Omicron variant in the country (Donny Adhiyasa, 2022). The number of cases of the Omicron variant of Covid-19 in Jakarta is 1,313 people, and is dominated by foreign travelers (PPLN) (Junita, 2022).

The government is currently on alert to the possibility of a third wave of the Covid-19 Pandemic (WHO, 2021). Efforts to inhibit the rate of increase in cases, namely with 3M (Wearing masks, Keeping distance, Washing hands using soap), 3T (*Testing, Tracing and Treatment*) and Vaccination (PMO KPCPEN, 2020) have been run by the government even for vaccinations today have been given boosters. Epidemiologists from the University of Indonesia said that Indonesia is currently experiencing a condition of *hard stupidity*, people are tired and saturated, triggering a re-surge in Covid-19 cases with the emergence of new variants (CNN Indonesia, 2021).

The Covid-19 pandemic presents challenges for midwives as well, including those related to, among other things: community awareness of mothers and families affected by Covid-19; health services for mothers and newborns during a pandemic; the lack of guidelines for MCH; family planning and reproductive health services; and the need to prioritise health services over all else (Beek et al., 2019; Shaban et al., 2012), as evidenced by the need for midwives' independent judgement in this regard, Midwifery during the Covid-19 pandemic experienced changes in primary healthcare facilities and midwife independent practise, limiting services. The high number of Covid-19 patients receiving care at referral hospitals has an effect on the neonatal emergency referral procedure (KGDMN) scenario (Nurjasmi, 2020).

Before developing the protocol connected to the responsibilities of health workers, the 2020 Covid-19 handling acceleration task committee reportedly defined mandatory requirements, such as: 1) Understanding the spread of Covid-19 and being able to spot danger indicators and emergencies; 2) Being familiar with the Covid-19 management algorithm; 3) Being able to safely and appropriately utilise personal protective equipment; 4) Be able to instruct the client's relatives in the community about health issues (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19, 2020).

Facing the conditions, the government expects medical personnel to continue to maintain and continue to remind the public to continue to educate the health protocols related to the anticipation of the transmission of Covid-19 as this is part of the role and strategy of health workers, including midwives. Based on Primary Data from the East Jakarta branch of the Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI), it has 223 TPMB, of which during the pandemic there were 2 TPMB that were closed. In Early January 2022, TPMB was exposed to covid after the boster was not yet there or Zero. But as Covid cases rise. TPMB began to be exposed to

Covid again, after covid cases had dropped at the end of the year. From the data obtained until February 12, 2022, 130 midwives were confirmed positive for COVID-19, there were no deaths, 1 person was treated and 129 people were self-isolated.

The majority of the respondents (68.6%) have good knowledge and 82.9% have a positive attitude about the protocol antenatal care during the Covid-19 period, according to previous research on the description of the knowledge and attitudes of midwives regarding health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Dharmasraya district (Khotimah, 2021). Another study was out in the South Kalimantan region discovered no connection between the actions taken by midwives to stop the spread of Covid-19 and their attitudes or knowledge (Tazkiah, 2020).

The Midwife Independent Practice Center (TPMB) is one of the health facilities where the community receives maternal and child health services. Based on Riskesdas 2018 data, ANC services by midwives amounted to 82.4% and 41% of them in TPMB 80% to independent practice places of midwives. Childbirth Assistance by midwives amounted to 62.7% and 29% of them were helped at TPMB and family planning services 76.5% were carried out by midwives and 54.6% of them were carried out at TPMB (Riskesdas, 2018) This makes Midwives one of the frontlines in an effort to break the chain of transmission of covid-19 because midwives provide complex services and have a wide scope throughout the life cycle. So that the role and strategy of midwives are considered very necessary to be

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

evaluated. For this reason, researchers are interested in studying the Role and Strategy of Midwife Independent Practice Places (TPMB) in anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus in the East Jakarta work area in 2022.

METHOD

This research is a non-experimental study with a *cross-sectional approach*. This research was carried out in the East Jakarta work area. This research was conducted in February – April 2022. The population in this study was all TPMB in the East Jakarta work area, whether they were members of the pomegranate Midwife or not, namely 223 TPMB. In this study, researchers used 100 TPMB as a study sample. Samples are taken based on *inclusion* and *exclusion* criteria. *Karitesia inclusion*: TPMB in East Jakarta work area *and exclusionary k riteria*: TPMB who is not willing to be a respondent.

The determination of samples in this study was carried out with a *type of non-probability sampling* using *purposive sampling techniques*. The dependent variables of this study are the membership of pomegranate midwives and independent variables, namely: role and strategy. This study used primary data from the results of online questionnaires, *google form questionnaires*. Data were obtained by univariate analysis with descriptive and bivariate analysis with *chi square test*.

Table 1
Overview of the Characteristics of the Midwife Independent Practice Place (TPMB) to Anticipate Omicron Virus Transmission in the East Jakarta Work Area in 2022

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
<35 Years	15	15
≥=35 Years	85	85
Education		
DIII Midwiferys	64	64
Midwiferys DIV	26	26
SI Midwiferys	6	6
SII Midwiferys	4	4
Twigs TPMB		
Cakung	31	31
Cipayung	11	11
Ciracas	11	11
Duren Palm	17	17
Jatinegara	9	9
Kramat Jati	3	3

Matraman	3	3
Rebo Market	5	5
Pulo Gadung	10	10
Long Time to Open TPMB		
<15 Years	63	24
≥15 Years	37	76

Source: Primary Data

Table 1. It shows that the characteristics of respondents related to the role and strategy of TPMB in anticipating the spread of the omicron virus were seen that: the majority of respondents aged ≥35 years old, namely 85 respondents (85%), educated in MIDWIFERY DIII, namely 64 respondents (64%), Cakung branch, namely 31 respondents (31%) and the length of opening TPMB <15 years 63 respondents (63%).

Based on Table 2. It shows that 51 TPMB (51%) members of pomegranate midwives and not

members of Pomegranate Midwives. 57 respondents (57%) had good knowledge and 43 respondents (43%) had less knowledge about the omicron virus. 58 TPMB (58%) have a good role and 42 TPMB (42%) have a less role norm in anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus. 54 TPMB (54%) have a good strategy and 46 TPMB (46%) have a less strategy in anticipation of omicron virus transmission in the East Jakarta work area in 2022.

Table 2
Distribution of Knowledge Frequency, Role and Strategy of Midwife Independent Practice Places (TPMB) to Anticipate Omicron Virus Transmission in the East Jakarta Work Area in 2022

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Delima Midwife		
Yes	51	51
Not	49	49
Knowledge		
Good	57	57
Less	43	43
Role		
Good	58	58
Less	42	42
Strategy		
Good	54	54
Less	46	46

Source: Primary Data 2022

Bivariate Analysis

Based on Table 3. It is known that all variables are not related to the membership status of Pomegranate Midwives in anticipation of omicron

virus transmission, namely: Midwife Knowledge (p_value 0.318), role (p_value 0.423) and strategy (p_value 0.167).

Table 3
Determinants of Membership Status of Pomegranate Midwives and Not Pomegranate Midwives East Jakarta 2022

Category	Pomegranate Midwife				Total		P-value
	Not a Bidel		Bidel		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Midwife Knowledge							
Bad	24	57,1	18	42,9	42	100	0.318
Good	27	46,6	31	53,4	58	100	
The Role of midwives							
Bad	24	55,8	19	44,2	43	100	0,426
Good	27	47,4	30	52,6	57	100	
Midwife Strategy							
Bad	27	58,7	19	41,3	46	100	0.167
Good	24	44,4	30	55,6	54	100	

Source: Primary Data

The relationship of Knowledge with the membership of the Pomegranate Midwife in anticipation of the transmission of the omicron virus

The results showed that the majority of TPMB had good knowledge but there was no proven relationship between TPMB membership status and its role in anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus ($pvalue \leq 0.05$). in line with the research on "The Role of Midwives in Antenatal Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic", namely midwives have good knowledge (98.2%) about anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus (Ariyani et al., 2021). TPMB knowledge with the membership status of pomegranate midwives and not pomegranate midwives, does not have a significant difference. However, there are still 18 TPMB members of pomegranate midwives who have insufficient knowledge.

Midwives in improving their knowledge competence follow various scientific activities which are currently widely carried out online. In reality, there are differences in the provision of midwifery services in the pandemic era compared to before the pandemic, especially the implementation of PPE and other health protocols.

The relationship of the role with the membership of the Pomegranate Midwife in anticipation of the transmission of the omicron virus

The results showed that the majority of TPMB had a good role but there was no proven relationship between TPMB's membership status as a

pomegranate midwife and her peran in anticipation of omicron virus transmission ($Pvalue \leq 0.05$). This is in line with the research on "Anxiety, Midwifery Services, and Providing Information about the Corona Virus (COVID-19) by Midwives in the Madura Region", namely midwives have a good role as implementers and educators (Susanti, 2020). In line with the research on "The Active Role of Midwives in MCH and Family Planning Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic at the Kemrajen II Health Center", midwives perform their roles very well in carrying out MCH and KB services in accordance with health protocols (Ikhwah Mu'minah, 2021). This research is in line with the Midwifery Law No.4 of 2019 that Midwifery Services are a form of professional services that are an integral part of the health service system provided by midwives independently, collaboratively, and/or referrals. During the COVID-19 pandemic and facing the New Normal era, health services must continue to run optimally, safely for patients and midwives with various adjustments based on covid handling guidelines or health protocols (Undang-Undang Kebidanan No.4 Tahun 2019 Tentang Pelayanan Kebidanan, 2019).

Respondents who have a good role in anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus by looking at the role as an midwiferys service provider by making the following efforts to use PPE in accordance with the guidelines for patient services during the pandemic, serving patients according to fixed procedures (protap), applying hand hygiene and physical distancing. Peran as a manager of

midwifery services by providing innovative services by utilizing digital at the registration and anamnesis stages, providing hand washing stations and providing masks for patients or families who do not use masker, conducting routine reviews on objects in the TPMB touched by patients and determining the number of daily visits of services. The role of an extension officer and counselor by always reminding patients / clients who come to comply with health protocols. Providing counseling during limited visits as well as facilitating online consultations, providing socialization about services, facilitating midwifery services through social media, receiving contracts / promises of service schedules through social media, It can be assumed that this is done at the encouragement of within even from the environment or from the organization. Although in general, midwives in the East Jakarta area have a good role, if you look at it more deeply, the role carried out by the majority is only as an implementer, managers and educators, it is seen from the role as a researcher is still very lacking. Of the 100 TPMB only 6 TPMB have conducted research. This is quite sad. In fact, with the results of research, it is not only able to provide better services according to the right data.

Strategy Relationship with Pomegranate Midwife membership in anticipation of omicron virus transmission

The results showed that the majority of TPMB had a good strategy but there was no proven relationship between TPMB membership status and its strategy in anticipating the transmission of the omicron virus ($Pvalue >0.05$) The various strategies carried out by TPMB in breaking the omicron virus chain are almost the same as the role carried out as a manager of midwifery services. TPMB restricts patient/client visits, complementing the infrastructure at TPMB in accordance with service guidelines during the pandemic. Many midwives have improved their competence by participating in various webinars conducted by both the government and the private sector.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be seen that the status of TPMB membership is not related ($Pvalue >0.05$) to knowledge, roles and strategies in anticipating the

transmission of the omicron virus in the East Jakarta work wizard in 2022.

SUGGESTION

In carrying out the role as a delima midwife in a service facility where the Independent Midwife Practice must apply 3M, 3T, and vaccination properly, be transparent and open to the public with good communication, continue to use masks, and wash hands.

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